

CONDENSED NEWS OF THE DAY BY CABLE FROM FOREIGN CAPITALS

PROTESTS AGAINST
DRUMHEAD COURTSOxford Professors Unite in a
Joint Letter.

EFFECT MUST BE INJURIOUS

Moral Results Aimed at Cannot Be Ob-
tained by Military Trials, It Is As-
serted—Fear the Men Executed Will
Be Viewed as Martyrs.

(Obligatory—Copyrighted.)
LONDON, March 1.—Dr. Edward Caird, master of Balliol College, Oxford, sends to the "Times" a letter signed by many prominent members of Oxford University, such as the Rev. Andrew M. Fairbairn, principal of Magdalen College, Oxford, the Rev. John R. Magrath, president of Queens College, Oxford, Dr. John Rhyds, principal of Jesus College and professor of Celtic at Oxford University, and Mr. Arthur Sidgwick, the reader in Greek at Oxford University, which gives expression to a feeling which is undoubtedly increasing among the general public.

The signatories say: "We cannot help viewing with the gravest apprehension the practice which seems to be gaining ground in South Africa of executing some of the generals of the forces opposed to us upon the judgment of a court-martial."

Good Faith Unquestioned.
"It may be true that these generals violated the laws of war. We do not doubt that the courts-martial acted with the full belief that by a few exemplary sentences they would deter Cape Colonists from rebellion, or protect natives, or secure strict adherence to the part of our enemies to the laws of war."

"Nevertheless, we think that the policy may be reconsidered. Our opponents and their sympathizers will hardly believe in the competence or impartiality of an English court-martial which decides upon evidence of some witnesses, doubtless natives, given while the country is seething with the passions of war."

Without Moral Effect.
"Such sentences cannot have the moral effect aimed at in the administration of punishment."

"It is probable that the men suffering and their memory cherished for generations while there is no immediate advantage which can weigh against the dishonorable imputations to which this policy is almost sure to give rise. Therefore, we consider it desirable that no capital sentence on generals of the opposing forces should be inflicted at the present juncture."

Approves the Letter.
Even the "Pall Mall Gazette," which is the severest of all on suspected pro-Britain, approves and applauds this letter of Oxford University men.

It declares that the country has a right to know the constitution of the courts which try men on a capital charge, and also the nature of the evidence given. The writer proceeds:

"It is notorious that the findings of courts-martial, even in circumstances most conducive to judicial impartiality, habitually require serious reconsideration by the judge advocate general."

Not an Imposing Court.
"The Pall Mall Gazette" questions the possibility of confidence in a court consisting of a colonel, a captain and a subaltern."

WIDESPREAD UPRISING
IN ITALY AVERTED

(Continued from First Page.)

Debts for rent accumulated, and at last the leaders of the workmen seeing the danger of their followers, allied with the idea that it is all the fault of the rich and powerful order, strikes as the best means of manifesting the unbearable of the situation. That means, for the industrial masses, simple, if temporary, starvation."

A Pessimistic View.
The "Spectator" is extremely pessimistic regarding the outlook and possible remedies. Its most significant remark is "the true doctrine of commerce, that if you would sell you must buy or go without being paid, can no more be driven into the head of a Continental than into that of an American."

It is unnecessary to point out to observant Americans that in these days of the tremendous expansion of the American trade this crisis in Europe is of more concern to them than to any other country not directly involved.

Mad Rage for Markets.

The "Spectator" concludes:
The population of Europe constantly increases. The competition of Asia is visibly beginning. The rush from the land to industrialism never ceases. And it may well be that more is produced than the world will consume at a price leaving any profit. That has happened already as regards wheat, and we see no reason in the nature of things why the industrial should not, one day, overstock his market as well as the agriculturist. The present mad rage for new markets, even if they are acquired by the sword, seems to indicate that the experts of trade agree with us in this opinion."

PROGRESS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Jewish Writer Declares the Country
Favorable to His Race.

LONDON, March 1.—A writer in "The Jewish World" gives the total number of Jews in Africa as 400,000, of whom 20,000 have been located in South Africa, where, says the writer, the most solid and tangible results have been attained by Jewish pioneers in all branches of development.

South Africa, he holds, has been a sunny land, where antagonism to the Semitic race is conspicuous by its absence, with the result that the distinctive virtues and transcendent talents of the race have contributed in the widest manner to its prosperity, and its progress has been tremendously enhanced.

CHIPPENDALE CHAIRS SOLD.

Pair at Christie's Bought for Two Thousand Guineas.

LONDON, March 1.—The value of everything rare and decorative was well shown at Christie's auction rooms yesterday, when two Chippendale chairs were sold for 1,800 guineas.

The chairs have open backs and are pierced and vase-shaped, the centres elaborately carved with scroll foliage, with flower and shell ornaments, and carved legs.

The seats are covered with damask.

The continuous blowing of a whistle of locomotive on the Southern Railway from 11 o'clock last night until about 11:30 o'clock, led many people to believe that there was a fire. It was afterwards learned that one of the whistles of a passenger engine had become deranged. After considerable difficulty the whistling engine was silenced.

Rev. C. F. Obermeyer, of St. Louis, who is visiting relatives in this city, will preach the German service in the "Immanuel" Lutheran Church tomorrow.

Mary Mason, colored, died at the age of twenty-three years yesterday, at her home, 208 Gibson Street.

Rev. Thomas H. Lewis, president of Western Maryland College, will preach in the Methodist Protestant Church tomorrow morning.

ANY ONE CAN
Prove the Value of Scientific Food.

A good straightforward test of food is worth much to humanity. The following is interesting:
Mr. T. K. Durbanow, of Greenfield, O., says: "After three months' sickness with grip I found I had lost forty-two pounds, with little appetite and almost no digestion. Wife finally put me on Grape-Nuts, and I actually lived on this food, taking it three times a day, and a cup of Postum Coffee at each meal for about four weeks."

When I began I was so nervous and weak that my strength was exhausted even by dressing, and, of course, I was unable to do the work, loaded upon my desk, but I hammered away without any tonics or medicines, only my diet of Grape-Nuts and Postum three times a day. I found at the end of twenty-three days my nervousness gone, strength greatly increased and that I had gained sixteen pounds."

Finally, after getting back to good health again, I, of course, took an indifferent kind of food, and, as a change, began using — for breakfast, after a while some peculiar apples began to appear in the morning with deathly sickness and nervous lassitude. I took treatment for biliousness, but that did not avail.

About a month ago I gave up the — for breakfast and took on Grape-Nuts again. These morning attacks left me entirely in a day or two, and I feel that I have had sufficient evidence of the scientific value of Grape-Nuts as a vitalizing perfect food, that does not require the heavy work of the stomach occasioned by the use of starchy foods we use so much nowadays."

THIRD PAGE
ASQUITH IN LINE
WITH LORD ROSEBURYAbandons Regular Liberal
Party and Home Rule.

Says British Opposition to Legislative
Body in Dublin Is Such That Is-
sue Must Be Dropped.

LONDON, March 1.—Mr. H. H. Asquith has prepared a manifesto which will be published on Monday next, setting forth his reasons for withdrawing from the official Liberal party and abandoning the policy of Irish home rule in company with Lord Rosebery.

The Home Rule Question.

The chief interest in his paper will be his declaration on the Irish problem. He says:
"In 1886, when I first entered Parliament, home rule was the dividing line between parties and the governing issue of the general election in that year. Looking back to the years which followed, I may fairly claim to have done what in me lay, both in Parliament and outside of it, for the promotion of that cause, and it will always be to me a cherished memory that I had the honor of being associated with Mr. Gladstone, the most illustrious Liberal of the nineteenth century, in his last attempt to bring loyalty and contentment to Ireland."

Deep Rooted Opposition.

Why did that attempt fail? It failed because of the rooted repugnance of a large majority of the electorate of Great Britain to the creation of a legislative body in Dublin, a repugnance which not even Mr. Gladstone's magnificent courage, unrivaled authority, and unquenchable enthusiasm were able to overcome. The eight years which have elapsed since have done nothing to conciliate, and not a little to harden and stiffen the adverse judgment of the British electorate.

"A great deal of loose rhetoric is current on the subject. But if we are honest we must ask ourselves this practical question: Is it to be part of the policy and programme of our party to return to power that it will introduce into the House of Commons a bill for Irish home rule? The answer, in my judgment, is 'No,' and why?"

Merely Common Sense.

"Because the history of these years, and not least that part of it which is most recent, have made it plain that the reconciliation of Ireland to the Empire can only be attained by methods which will carry with them, step by step, the sanction and sympathy of British opinion. To recognize facts like these and to act accordingly is not apostasy. It is common sense."

SUGAR BOUNTIES GO.

Brussels Conference Agrees to Sign a
Convention.

BRUSSELS, March 1.—The sugar conference has agreed to sign a convention abolishing all bounties from September 1, 1905, reducing the import duties on sugar to 6 francs, and imposing countervailing duties on sugars from States which maintain or reimpose bounties.

This action was predicted, if the assent of Hungary could be obtained.

THE STORY OF A DREAM.

Hard to Believe, But One of the
Best Ever Told.

A former Boston newspaper man told a story not long ago of an experience of a young woman of his acquaintance, which, while it has not yet been embodied in a work of fiction, at least gives evidence of imaginative powers and may be considered later. The young woman spent her summers at an old Marshall farmhouse, the windows of which had an outlook on the ocean, she had a fond of course, and it was the collection of various kinds of seaweed.

According to her story, she had a dream one night of a storm-tossed man, her who came and stood by her side and implored her aid in going on a search for treasure lost at a certain point in the Indian Ocean. The dream passed and the morning came. The young woman was about to leave her room when she noticed a small package lying on the floor which might have been caused by a dripping umbrella, near the fireplace. In the package was a small piece of seaweed of a variety which she had never seen before. She could not account for it, but it was carefully preserved in a specimen book.

Not long after she was a passenger on one of the ocean line. Among her fellow-passengers was a professor in one of the English Universities, and an acquaintance was formed between the two. During the voyage, to a certain extent her interest in seaweeds, and one day she was turning over the leaves of her specimen book in his company. Coming to the specimen so strangely acquired the professor uttered an exclamation.

"How did you come by that?" he asked, with a manifest show of interest. She told him as well as could be.

"It is strange," said the professor. "That is the second specimen of that variety that I have seen. The only other one that I know of is preserved in the British Museum and was found at a seldom-visited point in the Indian Ocean."

Then the young woman remembered her dream—Boston Herald.

BECKER'S SEMI-ANNUAL
TRUNK SALE.

The prices of over 500 trunks are reduced during this sale—and the reduction in every instance is the greatest we can possibly figure. A rare chance, indeed, to procure really high class, reliable baggage at a generous saving. Look to your future needs, and supply them now.

Skirt Trunks. Were. Now.
42-inch, steel-bound, \$15.00 \$12.50
42-inch, leather-bound, \$22.00 \$18.00
42-inch, leather-bound, \$22.00 \$18.00
42-inch, leather-bound, \$22.00 \$18.00
42-inch, leather-bound, \$22.00 \$18.00

Ladies' Hat Trunks. Were. Now.
Metal-bound, for 6 hats, \$15.00 \$12.50
Rush-bound, for 6 hats, \$15.00 \$12.50
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Gentlemen's Trunks. Were. Now.
Rush-bound and bronze, \$25.00 \$20.00
Rush-bound and bronze, \$25.00 \$20.00
Rush-bound and bronze, \$25.00 \$20.00
Rush-bound and bronze, \$25.00 \$20.00
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Steamer Trunks. Were. Now.
Venered Trunks, \$15.00 \$12.50
Fine solid leather-bound, \$25.00 \$20.00
Lightweight European, \$12.00 \$10.00
Extremely large size, \$25.00 \$20.00
Steel-bound, \$25.00 \$20.00

Others as low as \$2.50.
No charge for straps and fittings.
SUIT CASE SPECIAL.—Sale Leather Suit Case—hand-crafted throughout—best Irish linen lining—stated frame—extra deep. The price \$6.00
Russet Case.

BECKER'S... 1328 F St.
NEAR EBBITT HOUSE.

"THE SEASONS" PRODUCED.

Mrs. Beerbohm Tree, However, a Victim
of Influenza.

LONDON, March 1.—Mrs. Beerbohm Tree's "Seasons" opened at Wyndham's Theatre tonight, but without Mrs. Tree. She is one of the thousands of victims of the present influenza epidemic. Her part in "Caesar's Wife" was taken by Lena Ashwell, who, with Fay Davies, played the roles of the suspected wives with great finesse and charm.

It was a triple bill, and Charles Warner created a certain sensation by his terribly realistic presentation of "Heard at the Telephone." This is one of the most blood-curdling of French plays.

Mr. Warner's portrayal of the husband who listens at the telephone miles away, while his family are murdered by burglars, won for him an ovation such as London first-nighters rarely give.

TO BAR OUT FOREIGN
BOOKS FROM CHINAChang Po Hsi Heads New
Reactionary Move.

Opposition to So-Called Conservatives
Will Be Offered by Yuan Shih Kai,
the Viceroy of Chi-Li.

PEKING, March 1.—Yuan Shih Kai, the new Viceroy of Chi-Li, is evidently determined to oppose the reactionary element here in the matter of reform, especially in regard to advanced education.

Chang Po Hsi, the commissioner of education, has memorialized the throne and again against the introduction of foreign books, which are necessary to all Christian missionary work. There are Christians, which show that his methods are to eradicate these books in order that Chinese customs shall not be disturbed.

Will Aid Foreigners.

On the other hand, Yuan Shih Kai seems to be intent on recognizing and co-operating with foreigners in the matter of new education in China. He was in consultation today at Peking-fu with the Rev. Dr. Sheffield, and advising with him on this subject.

Dr. Sheffield was invited to assist in planning a new province college at Peking, and he declined to accept the presidency of the new institution.

Has Much Opposition.

Yuan Shih Kai is opposed by a powerful crowd of so-called conservatives who are working hard to secure the reversal of the throne's adoption of his ideas, which are recognized as practical, while those of Chang Po Hsi are looked upon as bombastic and visionary.

New Anecdote of Lincoln.

Speaking of grey hair again in mind of Bates—Attorney General Bates, you know—and one of Lincoln's remarks. We were all going one day off from Washington to Teaktown—the President, Secretary Chase, Mr. Bates, and myself—to see General McClellan review the Pennsylvania Reserves. Bates' hair, I noticed, had retained its original dark color in perfect freshness, while his beard was almost as white as mine is now. It was an exception to the usual law, and I asked Mr. Bates, after he had spoken of the peculiarity, if he knew of any exception to the law. He said he didn't. The President exclaimed laughing: "Why, don't you know? It's because he uses his chin more than he does his head."—The Era.

NO RUSH FOR HOUSES.

Spring Quarter a Disappointment to
London House Owners.

LONDON, March 1.—The spring quarter has already begun, but there is no sign yet of the rush for houses and apartments for the coronation, for which owners and occupiers fondly hoped.

So far, the dealings have been confined to a few speculators. House agents say that so far they have done less business for either town or country houses with Americans than last year. Those who are asking enhanced prices find no customers, while those houses and flats which have been let at a practically nominal price.

Altogether there is no indication of a great coronation boom, except perhaps for the large hotels.

MARCONI ONCE MORE
BREAKS ALL RECORDS

Wireless Message Actually
Sent 1,551 Miles Over Sea.

Despatch Sent From Poldhu, Cornwall,
Received Aboard the Philadelphia
and Recorded on the Tape.

NEW YORK, March 1.—William Marconi, armed with unmistakable evidence of what he considers the greatest feat yet achieved in the field of wireless telegraphy, arrived here today on the American Line steamer Philadelphia, on which, in mid-ocean, he had received an actual wireless message, 1,551 statute miles from his sending station at Poldhu, Cornwall, and on which the signal letter "S," made famous by his experiments at Newfoundland, was received at a distance of 2,088 miles from the sender.

Mr. Marconi announces, moreover, that he will have stations on Cape Cod and in Newfoundland in a short time, and that they will be ready in three months for the transmission of trans-Atlantic commercial messages.

Broke All Records.

Mr. Marconi said, when the reporters met him and asked him what he had done: "We broke all records this time."

He went to the Hoffman House with his companions of the voyage—A. S. Saunders, a director of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company; T. N. Vivian, the inventor's engineer; J. B. Taylor, his assistant engineer; his two operators, Stacey and Franklin, and his private secretary, Wilfred Blayde.

Several Messages Received.
No messages were sent from the Philadelphia to Poldhu. That was by a pre-arranged arrangement. But there were several messages received from Poldhu. The first, as given out by Mr. Marconi, was taken by the receiving apparatus on the Philadelphia on February 23, one day after the ship left Cherbourg, when she was 250 miles from Poldhu.

The second was received at a distance of 500 miles from the station at midnight the same day, and the third was on February 24, at a distance of 1,032 miles. The fifth, which was the last message strictly speaking, that was received, was sent when the Philadelphia was 1,551.5 miles away from Poldhu, on February 25.

It was the same as the second message. "All in order. Sign. Do you understand?" The signal "S" was caught twice by the

SECURING MARKETS
FOR GERMAN SUGARDr. Van Thielmann Discusses
the Subject in the
Reichstag.

Further Limitations Feared—No Binding
Compact With England While the
Latter Allows Herself a Free Hand—
The Overproduction.

RESTRICTED IN MANY WAYS

Berlin, March 1.—In the Reichstag today, during a discussion of sugar taxation, Dr. von Thielmann, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, after a reference to the objects of the sugar conference at Brussels, said facilities for German exports must be ensured. They were now restricted in several directions by the great development of home production and further by the increase of Cuban production in the last two years.

More Restrictions Feared.

They might be further restricted, he said, by other countries following the example of the United States by burdening bounty-fed sugar with an additional duty. It was the imperative duty of the Federal Government to prevent German sugar from being placed at a disadvantage and becoming unsalable as food.

RIVER BOTTOMS COVERED.

PITTSBURGH, March 1.—The big flood in the Allegheny almost reached the high stage of 1884 tonight. At 9 p. m. the river gauge showed a stage of 31 feet and 6 inches, just 8 inches short of the 1884 record, with the river still rising slowly.

Boats in the Streets.

It will take several days after the flood has receded to clean up the mills and get the machinery in working order. Men in skiffs are plying the lower streets of Allegheny and the south side of Pittsburgh and the smaller suburban towns. Men go to and from work in skiffs, and supplies are in many cases delivered at second story windows. That section of the water works on the south side has closed down, and it is feared that in case of great loss will result. In that section, 60,000 people are housed.

Flood in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., March 1.—Before one flood had subsided another occurred in the James River, and tonight it is twenty feet above high tide, and is still rising. The lower portion of the city is flooded. Street car service is interrupted, and by tomorrow the gas works will be cut off, leaving the homes of the city in darkness. All the rivers of the State are overflowing, and much damage has been done. Traffic is suspended on the James River division of the Chesapeake and Ohio.

The President Satisfied.

German Correspondent Interviews Mr. Roosevelt on Visit.

BERLIN, March 1.—The correspondent of the "Tagblatt" says that in an interview with him, President Roosevelt expressed satisfaction with the cordial aspect the German-American relations had assumed. He hoped these would long survive the festivities, and strengthen in a most welcome manner the sentiments of both nations in peace and reciprocal cordiality.

The correspondent says that Mr. Roosevelt invited him to a special audience as the representative of the "Tagblatt" and the "Cologne Gazette" jointly.

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